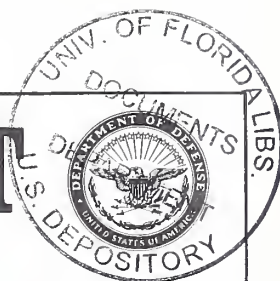


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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.



Vol. 6, No. 22

August 30, 1969

Secretary Laird Cuts Back Defense Spending by \$4.1 Billion

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has approved an additional expenditure reduction that would cut back Defense spending by a total of \$4.1 billion in Fiscal Year 1970.

The new cutback will mean a reduction in civilian and military manpower by more than 150,000; lay up about 100 ships; reduce flying operations by 300,000 hours and cause some bases to be closed.

Secretary Laird summarized his plan of action before the National Convention of the American Legion in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26. Following are excerpts from his speech prepared for delivery to the Legionnaires:

Since there are limits to our resources, we as a people have to make choices. In particular, the President and the Congress have to make basic and difficult decisions about how many of a limited number of dollars will be devoted to each of the aims of the national government and how many will be left for state and local governments and the private sector to spend as they choose.

Most of the critics of military spending, of course, do not want to weaken our Defense posture. Most critics feel that the Defense Budget is oversized and wasteful—a judgment they make principally because Defense spends so large a part of our national government's budget. Our Defense budgets, in absolute amounts, are large.

But so are our responsibilities. Defense receives about 41¢ of every dollar disbursed from Washington, and the share allocated to Defense has been shrinking. Defense expenditures in 1969 were less than 9 per

cent of our Gross National Product. Next year they will be lower, both in absolute amounts and as a percentage of the output of the economy.

We in Defense share the objectives



Melvin R. Laird

of our critics — we, too, want to achieve greater efficiency; we, too, are striving for a reduced level of Defense spending.

Let me go a step further. We agree with our critics not only on objectives

DoD Director of Research and Engineering believes the United States may fall behind the Soviet Union in "technological superiority." See Page 3.

but also on the fact that there is room for additional substantial savings within the Defense Budget. The nub of the problem, however, is this:

How best can we increase the efficiency of the Defense Department and operate with the lowest feasible Defense Budget without impairing national security in the process?

If our primary objective is to reduce the level of Defense spending no matter what the consequences, then, obviously, further substantial spending cuts could be effected immediately. But that course would be irresponsible.

We cannot take imprudent risks that the American people will not have the protection they need when they need it. As Legionnaires, you know as well as any citizens in this country the vital need for maintaining a strong Defense posture. Those of you who have known the ravages of war understand better than anyone else the importance of preventing war. That has been my overriding concern and my number one priority since assuming the office of Secretary of Defense.

So what we have to do in reappraising and adjusting our Defense Budget is to insure that any adjustments we make for the purpose of saving money or eliminating waste do not at the same time cut into the muscle of our needed preparedness and capability.

Let us not be blind to the unpleasant facts of life in the world about us. We are still engaged in a war. And, although I hope that we can continue steadily to reduce the number of American troops in Vietnam, there are more than 500,000 of our men there today, I will resist any budget cuts

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Views of Navy's Top EM

Leadership, Career Counselling Vital In Effort to Combat Low Retention

Leadership and career counselling play the largest role in combating low retention in the Navy, according to the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy.

The Navy's top enlisted man, Master Chief Gunner's Mate Delbert Black said at bases where leadership is strong, and there is a well-rounded career counselling program, retention is higher than at other bases.

"We need strong leadership," Chief Black said, "because the personnel we are receiving today are asking 'why' something has to be done."

In career counselling, he said, "We have to keep our people informed. We have to deal with them on an individual basis because they want to know what is going on."

Chief Black feels the young Navyman today is looking for more stabilized tours so he can become involved in community activities.

"We are working in several areas trying to get more stabilization," he said. "If we can go to a toured sea duty concept, with a man knowing when he is coming ashore, then this will help him with his family life."

Along with stabilized tours, Chief Black would like to see more senior petty officers at sea, particularly those in the top two enlisted grades. Some Navy ratings do not include sea duty at the senior and master chief petty officer level. Chief Black said manning allowances have been re-evaluated, and new manning documents will be sent to the fleet by October.

Chief Black said, "I would like to see every man get a chance to go to sea. I think this keeps them in touch with the seagoing billets, and they do not lose sight of what young Navy-men are doing."

Asked if the Navy could cut down on long separations because of sea



Chief Black

duty, Chief Black said the Navy is trying to reduce the number of operational commitments.

"We find we can get in most of our exercises while a ship is on deployment, so, we would like to see a reduction in operational commitments while in the continental U.S., and longer time in port," he said.

In addition, Chief Black listed other areas where the Navy can help an enlisted man and his family:

—More and better housing.

Army To Release 1,490 RA Officers

Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor has announced that 1,490 Regular Army officers, who have been involuntarily retained on active duty, will be released between December 1969 and March 1970.

The officers were retained past requested separation dates to assist in the build-up in Southeast Asia. Army said, "Each of their initial requests for voluntary retirement or resignation was denied only after the individual's qualifications were weighed carefully against the needs of the Army and it was determined that an overriding need existed for their services which could not otherwise be met."

Specific separation dates for officers to be released will be established on a case-by-case basis. However, no officer will be retained for a period longer than 18 months past his originally requested separation date or past March 31, 1970, officials said.

—Cost of living allowance where housing is limited.

—Increase in the Family Separation Allowance.

Chief Black said he discussed these, and other items, in a meeting with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley.

As for enlisted uniforms, Chief Black indicated the new working uniform, the one that will replace dungarees, should be ready for distribution within two years.

Two other uniforms are being considered for the fleet. A single-breasted, dress white uniform for chief petty officers and a dress uniform for first class petty officers.

The chief's uniform is still in the design stage, while the dress uniform is presently being tested in the fleet and at the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

Dr. Foster Says U.S. May Lose 'Technological Superiority'

The Director of Defense Research and Engineering believes the United States in the future may see superiority in defense technology pass to the Soviet Union.

Dr. John S. Foster, Jr., speaking at the Armed Forces Management Association conference in Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, said the Soviet Union has been increasing its research and development in defense, atomic energy and space, while "the critical attitude toward the Defense Department may result in an actual reduction of the American effort."

If the current critical attitude continues, he said, "then the United States, for the first time in its history, will lose its technological superiority."

"The hard truth is that our past and present methods of acquiring weapons have lost us the confidence of the public and are threatening our country's future security. Unless we change our practices drastically, our future ability to deter war and to fight can be seriously jeopardized."

He said the Defense Department has tried each year to better manage defense procurement and weapons development, but that "none of us are doing as well as we know how."

"The country's patience has run out," he said. "The public, Congress and the Press are interested in cost-overruns and weapons that don't perform as promised, not in further explanations."

The defense management profession needs major surgery, Dr. Foster said, "not just a routine checkup."

"Since all of us in Defense management have been judged guilty, there is nothing that will help now except to make sure that all persons understand that the situation is critical and make clear that we are making the changes that must take place."

Dr. Foster outlined Defense management "faults":

—Too many of our development and procurement programs have cost far more when they were completed than we estimated when they started. Fre-

quently, cost estimating has been inadequate. Some manufacturers have deliberately estimated too low in order to get the business.

—Schedules have been unrealistic. They have slipped or we have moved too hastily through the development process and into production. Too often we have moved ahead without clear ideas of what was needed, and without solution or even identification of design problems.

—We all too often changed our operational performance objectives and thereby forced expensive changes in the development or procurement program. These changes have added performance needed on the battlefield and were worth the money, but they also added unneeded complexities and make operation and maintenance more difficult.

—We have lacked clear-cut lines of authority and responsibility in the acquisition of our weapons systems.

To "regain the country's confidence

President Selects Nitze, Brown for Arms Talks

Former Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Nitze and former Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown are among the senior members named by President Nixon to represent the United States at the proposed talks with the Soviet Union on Strategic Arms Limitations.

The United States delegation will be headed by Ambassador Gerard C. Smith, Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Other members are: Ambassador Philip J. Farley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and Director of the Policy Planning Staff; Ambassador Lewellyn Thompson, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Ambassador-at-Large in the Department of State; and Major General Royal B. Allison, USAF, Deputy Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Special Studies Group.

in our development and procurement programs," Dr. Foster outlined these corrective measures:

—We will improve our training for program managers.

—There will be a new definition and clarification of our lines of authority and responsibility for weapons systems acquisition, within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within the Services, and in the relations between the two.

—We must be more realistic in the establishment of our military requirements. We must know more specifically what we need before we start full-scale development, and we must know that the project is feasible technically and that the cost estimates are realistic.

—We are strengthening our cost estimation capabilities both within the Services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. We are going to plan and budget on the basis of "best estimated" costs rather than "target" costs, which invariably have turned out to be lower than we paid and, in fact, lower than we really expected to pay.

—We are going to be more conservative in our scheduling. We plan to see that we give more attention to test and evaluation of development systems before full commitment to production. The result should be a considerable saving in money and time.

But in addition to announcing the actions to improve Defense management, Dr. Foster said, "Let us hope that our critics meanwhile will ponder the implications of future technological inferiority."

They must realize, he said, that research and development results are proportionate to research and development effort, that research and development shapes the weapons of the future, and that it could be an "unprecedented disaster if this country were to be surpassed technologically by the defense efforts of the Soviet Union."

President's Message to the World

U.S. Wants Peace for All Nations

On his brief visit to Pakistan, President Nixon reaffirmed the friendship that the United States has for that Asian nation. On his return to the United States, the President pointed out that "America has many friends in this world and we can be proud of America, and I was proud to represent America as I visited these nations and saw friendship for Americans in the eyes of people . . ." The President continued by saying: "What we were trying to do was to bring this message to the world that the United States wants to bring peace to the world and we want to do our fair share in working with others to maintain peace in the world. That feeling, believe me, is shared by people all over the world." Excerpts from President Nixon's remarks in Pakistan are presented here.

It is a great pleasure for me to visit Pakistan, where I always have found a warm welcome from a great and friendly people. It is a special pleasure for me to return on this, my sixth visit, but my first as President.

This will be a working visit, during which I look forward to discussing many matters of mutual interest with Pakistan's leaders. At the outset, however, there are several points I would like to emphasize.

Friendship Reaffirmed

First, I want to convey the sense of friendship and respect that the people of my country feel for the people of Pakistan and that my Government feels for the Government of Pakistan. This is a feeling that has existed between our countries for many years and under a variety of circumstances. There have been good times and there have been some difficult times. There have been times when we have not understood each other as well as we might and there have been other times when we have worked very closely together. But through all of these experiences, the basic feeling of friendship and respect has not been lost. I come here today to reexpress that feeling — and to reaffirm the stable and cordial friend-

ship between our nations which that feeling makes possible.

Second, a stable and cordial relationship must be built on a clear understanding by each of our governments of the interests and viewpoints of the other, and of the way in which the other sees important problems. . . .

Third, I want to stress the continuing interest of the United States in the progress of Pakistan and all of Asia. . . .

Fourth, I wish to communicate my Government's conviction that Asian hands must shape the Asian future. This is true, for example, with respect to economic aid, for it must be related to the total pattern of a nation's life. It must support the unique aspirations of each people. Its purpose is to encourage self-reliance, not dependence. And this has been done in Pakistan.

Regional Programs Planned

Fifth, I want to say that we share your concern for the well-being of the great numbers of individuals who form the backbone of our societies. Governments are at their best when they look not just to the overall well-being of the nation but to the opportunity of individual

men, women, and children. That is where the strength of a nation lies.

Finally, it is our hope that Asians will work more closely with each other in a variety of constructive bilateral and regional projects. The Regional Cooperation for Development organization in which Pakistan participates with Iran and Turkey is one encouraging example of such activity. . . .

* * *

Now, with this visit to Pakistan, we complete the Asian phase of our journey around the world. . . .

A Generation Of Peace

I visited all of these countries 16 years ago. Many problems have developed since that time, and I know that there are still many problems today. But looking at the perspective of 16 years, I know that virtually all of the nations that I visited then have moved forward substantially from where they were. That is true of Pakistan. It is true in terms of your economic development. It is true in terms of your industrial development. Despite whatever other problems may have occurred in the meantime, keeping it in the long perspective of history, this is something we must always have in mind as a symbol of hope for the future.

But looking further down the road, in the countries that we have visited and the area that we have covered, what we see are one and a half billion people in Asia. In 25 years there will be 3 billion people in Asia. And from this part of the world will either come the greatest progress, and thereby the peace that we all want in the Pacific and in the world, or the greatest destruction that the world has ever known.

I do not think I am overstating in putting it that way. So we look at these countries, we look at the hope, and

"... I wish to communicate my Government's conviction that Asian hands must shape the Asian future."

"... but looking toward the future, it is essential, absolutely essential, that we have a generation of peace for Asia and the world."

we look also at the problems. We can see that all of our hopes are bound together. We have our differences, yes, between nations in the area, on this policy or that policy, but looking toward the future, it is essential, absolutely essential, that we have a generation of peace for Asia and the world.

We in the United States want to play our part in attempting to begin that generation by ending a war in which we are presently engaged on a basis that will promote that real peace that we all want, and then to work on for peaceful policies all over the world in the future.

But beyond that, . . . as we consider this explosion in population from 1½ billion to 3 billion people over 25 years, the greatest explosion that has ever occurred in the history of the world, it means that there must be an increase in agricultural production, in industrial production, and also the ability to handle this period of tremendous change in a peaceful way.

What I am really trying to say is, . . . those of us who have the opportunity and the responsibility and the challenge of dealing with this problem, also have an exciting and, it seems to me, great adventure, because what we do, what we do day by day in making the decisions that will determine whether peace and freedom and justice and progress go forward together in Asia and the world, what we do can affect the future of not just a billion and a half, not just 3 billion, but of the 4½ to 5 billion people that will live on this earth 25 years from now. . . .

We can have a period of peace, uninterrupted peace, for a generation. And that can mean the progress that we want for this area and for all the world. . . .

Secretary Laird Cuts Back Defense Spending by \$4.1 Billion

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that could add to American casualties in Vietnam.

We shall strive to make the years ahead an era of negotiation rather than confrontation with the Soviet Union. We shall try to reduce the danger of armed conflict by adequately safeguarded agreements on arms limitation.

Until such agreements are concluded, however, it would be folly to disarm unilaterally or to permit a general weakening of our military strength. And, in determining the level of military strength appropriate for the United States, we cannot ignore what is going on in the Soviet Union.

On a dollar basis in 1968, the Soviet Union spent approximately two dollars for every one dollar expended by the United States on strategic offensive and defensive forces.

Since 1965 when the U.S. began a substantial increase in military spending to support combat forces in Vietnam, Soviet expenditures have risen rapidly for a different purpose—the strengthening of strategic forces. In 1968, Soviet spending for strategic forces was about 30 per cent higher than it was in 1965, whereas U.S. spending for such forces has remained relatively stable.

I do not want the import of these facts to be misunderstood. Our overall military capability today, together with the effort we have programmed in our Defense planning, provides sufficient protection to the Nation for the immediate future. But, if we project the trends which I have pointed out on beyond the next few years, doubts about our future security arise.

In April, the Nixon Administration sent to the Congress a revised budget that was \$3.1 billion lower than the Johnson Administration request in appropriations and \$1.1 billion lower in actual spending.

That in itself was a difficult amount to squeeze out of the Defense budget—not because the whole budget con-

sists of muscle, but because getting the fat out without weakening the muscle is a function of such things as time and organizational change whose impact cannot be fully felt in the year in which it is undertaken.

The Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, George Mahon of Texas, has stated publicly that his Committee will cut at least \$5 billion from the appropriations request now pending before Congress. He alerted me to the fact that the current fiscal year is running and that action should be taken now to cut back Defense programs.

In response to Congressional pressure, I announced that the Department of Defense is preparing to cut spending this year by an additional \$3 billion. Even these cuts do not satisfy some critics who impatiently demand additional major reductions in the level of spending this fiscal year.

These critics are urging a very dangerous course. If we are forced by Congressional action to make such additional cuts, the end result would be counterproductive. Rather than achieving real and lasting savings, we could instead be producing greater inefficiency, higher long-term costs and greater problems than already exist in such intangibles as morale and personnel efficiency. We could, in short, reduce our Defense readiness both for the short-term and the long-term while bringing about only short-lived dollar savings.

Let me outline briefly for you precisely what the problem is. The budget proposed to the Congress in January 1969, by the Johnson Administration, called for \$79 billion in Defense spending.

The budget with which the Nixon Administration started was, in the eyes of the Services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, an austere budget, since their initial requests totalled more than \$100 billion. Now let me divide this reduced amount of \$79 billion into several categories, to give you a better idea of the problems we face.

First of all, about \$25 billion of that \$79 billion represents the special cost of supporting our combat operations in Southeast Asia. This can be reduced only as a result of national policy decisions which reduce the level of our effort such as the 25,000 troop redeployment announced by the President at Midway.

A little less than \$3 billion represents payments to retired military personnel, fixed by law.

Southeast Asia costs and retired pay add to nearly \$28 billion—well over one-third of our spending total.

This leaves \$51 billion of that Johnson budget. About \$8 billion is for strategic forces—for intercontinental ballistic missiles, POLARIS submarines, bombers, and defense systems which are the backbone of our nuclear deterrent. Even if we adopted the posture advocated by the severest critics of Defense programs, we would not make a major dent in that \$8 billion for the current fiscal year. The recent ABM debate, for example, did not significantly involve 1970 spending.

Another \$6 billion is for research and development, aside from strategic forces and special Southeast Asia items. This is the part of our effort that provides our military strength for the future. Without adequate research and development, the American military in the future will find itself outmaneuvered, outgunned and overmatched. The Soviets are certainly aware of the critical importance of research and development. I recognize that this part of our program is a tempting target for budget cutters. It's an area where cuts can be made today without an immediate and apparent degradation of our forces. But, for the long run, nothing could be more detrimental than to neglect our research and development needs.

To complete the total, there are two remaining categories of Defense spending. Our general purpose forces—aside from Southeast Asia—accounted for \$22 billion of that Johnson budget total. This covers our Army

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Marine Commandant Finds Improvement In I Corps, Vietnamese Military Forces

Following his return from a fact-finding trip to the Republic of Vietnam, Commandant of the Marine Corps General Leonard F. Chapman said, "The trend is up in every regard and most heartening in I Corps."

He cited these areas:

- Increase in number of people under government control and loyal to the government.

- Improvement in Regional and Popular Forces.

- Increase in returnee rate.

- Improvement in the amount of information furnished to combat forces by Vietnamese villagers.

"I think we're doing the right things. I think we're doing them well, and I believe if we've got the patience and fortitude and perserverance to stick to our duty, [and] that we'll

achieve the objective . . . which is to permit the people of Vietnam to determine their future," he said after his nine day trip to the war zone.

The commandant said the threat to I Corps is about the same as it was previously. But he believes the enemy's capability to launch a main force attack is not as great this year as it has been, "because he's suffered frightful casualties over the past two years."

General Chapman said it is too early to say if more Marines could be pulled out.

Speaking of the Vietnamese forces he saw on the trip, General Chapman said they are improving. He called the 1st ARVN Division, the 51st ARVN Regiment and the 2nd Division "First rate combat outfits."

As for feeling confident the Vietnamese forces could hold the area if all Marines were withdrawn, the general said that would be a matter for future decision. He said it would depend on the three variable mentioned previously by the President: Progress in Paris, the level of conflict and the progress in "Vietnamization."

Despite his view of an upward trend in I Corps, General Chapman sees no way of ending the hostilities quickly.

"It's going to take time," he said. The General added, "There's one way for it to end quickly, and that's for the North Vietnamese to go back up north where they belong, and stay there. Other than that solution, I don't see any way to end it quickly."

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and Marine divisions; our Naval forces — attack carriers, antisubmarine warfare forces, amphibious forces, and others; and Air Force tactical aircraft. Also included here are our worldwide intelligence and communications systems; airlift and sea lift; and our National Guard and Reserve forces. This \$22 billion, in short, covers all the muscle we have, aside from the forces in Southeast Asia and the strategic forces that provide our nuclear deterrent.

Finally, the Johnson budget included about \$15 billion for administration and support. This category covers our large training establishment; medical and hospital facilities; supply systems; the maintenance and rebuilding of weapons; and the general overhead of the Department. These activities, of course, are essential to the success of all the programs of the Department.

It is in the last two categories of the budget — our general purpose

forces outside Southeast Asia, and the area of administration and support—that we must look for budgetary cutbacks. These two categories came to \$37 billion in spending in the Johnson budget. We are now making preparations to cut \$4.1 billion from the spending level in the Johnson budget, and most of this cut will have to come from these areas.

In order to make short-term savings, savings that would have a dollar impact in fiscal year 1970, we have to lay up more than 100 ships, reduce flying operations by 300,000 hours, close some bases, and reduce military and civilian manpower probably by more than 150,000 before the fiscal year ends ten months from now.

The actions announced last week, taken together with other cuts made earlier in the year, would reduce Defense spending by \$4.1 billion in fiscal year 1970.

When I announced our preparations to make reductions of this magnitude, I said that they will inevitably result

in some weakening of our world-wide military posture.

Let me summarize the conclusions to which all these statistics lead:

1—Because of the clear intention of Congress to force a heavy cut in Defense spending this year, I have announced our plans to make further reductions of up to \$3 billion in addition to the \$1.1 billion in spending we announced earlier in the year.

2—I am proceeding now with these plans because any delay until Congress finally acts on Defense appropriations would make it absolutely impossible to make required reductions in any orderly and efficient way. Acting now, we still are compelled to inflict hardship on many of our personnel, military and civilian, whose lives will be disrupted.

3—The effect of these cuts is to increase the risks to which the American people are exposed. Any further major cuts for the present fiscal year would involve even greater risks and further disruptions.

Navy Will Deactivate More Than 100 Ships, Cut Manpower

The Navy will deactivate more than 100 ships and reduce its manpower by 72,000 as part of the Defense Department's new \$3 billion economy drive.

Secretary of the Navy John Chafee said fleet readiness would be affected by the action, but emphasized that the loss in ships would be offset by modernization as new and converted ships join the fleet.

The cut in strength will reduce the Navy from 772,000 to 700,000 men by next July 1. The number of ships is being reduced from 864 to about 750.

Secretary Chafee said the action does not affect the 16 attack aircraft carriers in operation, and there will be no cut in 7th Fleet operations off Vietnam nor 6th Fleet operations in the Mediterranean.

At a news conference Aug. 22, Secretary Chafee identified the first 76 of the more than 100 ships to be removed from the fleet. Fifty of them are combatants and include the battleship New Jersey, the heavy cruiser Canberra and the anti-submarine carriers Bennington and Kearsarge.

"They will either be decommissioned and placed in mothballs, replace older ships for naval reserve training or will be scrapped," he said.

Phaseout actions on the first 76 ships will start in the next three months, he said. Other ship reductions will be announced when final details are completed.

He pointed out that the average age of the ships to be retired is 24.6 years, and 52 of them are more than 25 years old.

The manpower reductions will come as a result of the ship reduction action, the Secretary said. "Further savings will be achieved by other reductions in civilian personnel, and in commensurate reductions in shore installations," he added.

Ships to be retired by category and home ports:

Carriers: Bennington and Kearsarge, Long Beach, Calif.

Battleship: New Jersey, Long Beach.

Cruiser: Canberra, San Diego.

Destroyers and Frigates: Norfolk, Putnam, Fox, Borie, Lowry, Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Lee and Wilkinson, Newport, R.I.; Picking and Preston, Long Beach, Calif.; Goodrich and Turner, Mayport, Fla.; Radford, Pearl Harbor; Mullany, Boyd, Stoddard, Braine, Cogswell, Porterfield, Uhlmann and Wedderburn, San Diego.

Ocean Tugs: Samoset, Norfolk; Stalion, Charleston, S.C.; Sunnadin, Pearl Harbor.

Stores Ships: Graffias, Zelima and Pictor, all of San Francisco.

Communications Relay Ships: Annapolis, Norfolk; Arlington, Long Beach.

Auxiliary Submarines: Bashaw, Cusk, Rock, and Spinax, San Diego; Becuna, Searobin and Tench, Groton, Conn.; Atule and Seapoacher, Key West, Fla.

Ammunition Ship: Mount Baker, Concord, Calif.

Repair Ships: Markab, San Francisco; Indra, San Diego.

Oilers: Chikaskia, Norfolk; Tappahanock, Long Beach.

Gasoline Tankers: Patapsco and Kishwaukee, Pearl Harbor.

Barracks Ships: Mercer and Nueces, San Diego.

Amphibious Command Ship: Estes, San Diego.

Amphibious Transports: Sandoval and Mountrail, Norfolk; Montrose and Pickaway, San Diego; Navarro, Long Beach.

Amphibious Assault Ships: Boxer, Norfolk; Valley Forge and Princeton, Long Beach.

Amphibious Transports: Ruchamkin and B. W. Reid, Norfolk; Diachenko and Weiss, San Diego.

Amphibious Transport Submarine: Sea Lion, Key West.

Dock Landing Ships: Belle Grove and Carter Hall, Long Beach; Oakhill, San Diego; Casa Grande and Shadwell, Norfolk.

Attack Cargo Ships: Algol and Capricornus, Norfolk.

Tank Landing Ships: Clarke, Iredell, Litchfield and Sedgewick, all of Guam.

Mine Countermeasures Ship: Ozark, Charleston.



WINS MACKAY TROPHY—General John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, presents the 1968 MacKay Trophy to Lieutenant Colonel Daryl D. Cole of Norton AFB, Calif., for his superior airmanship while aircraft commander of a C-130 transport at the besieged Kham Duc airfield during a heavy mortar attack, May 1968. The MacKay Trophy is the Air Force's oldest award to flying officers and is given for the "most meritorious flight of the year."